



I

URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1966.

G.L. MEACHIM, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health.

H. MADDOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.



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MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1966.

Chairman of the Council

Councillor W.Horobin, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor S.E.Elliott.

Health Committee

<u>Chairman:</u>	Councillor T.W.Spencer, B.E.M.
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Councillor Mrs.D.A.Johnson.
<u>Councillors:</u>	F.W.Boden
	S.E.Elliott.
	F.L.Farmer.
	Mrs.A.M.Greatorex.
	W.Horobin.
	A.James.
	E.C.P.Stevens.
	L.E.Twigg.
	G.H.Walters.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

G.Leslie Meachim, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

Herbert Maddock, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.


Deputy Public Health Inspector:-

Donald R.Jones, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk - Andrew S. Duncan.

Clerk - Mrs.Dorothy M.Woodley.

Technical Assistant - C.Edwin Wright.



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To the Chairman and Members of the Matlock Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1966.

1. TUBERCULOSIS.

Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are recorded including, unfortunately, one death. The instance of death, however, was complicated by the presence of other lesions and so we assume that tuberculosis was only a contributory factor.

2. VISIT OF THE MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

During the latter part of April and early May, 3,554 persons attended and 31% of whom were examined for the FIRST time. No active case was detected. TWO doubtful were referred to the Local Chest Clinic for further investigation and later proved not to have tuberculosis.

The following table gives the number of cases confirmed after investigation:-

<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1963</u>
4	4	1	-	1	1	-

3. FOOD POISONING.

There were two cases of confirmed salmonella which most probably only accounts for a small number of actual cases that might have occurred during the year. The two recorded were in one family. The use of refrigerators in every household properly sited and well maintained according to the maker's instructions should eliminate its incidence where food is contaminated after it reaches the consumer.

4. IMMUNIZATION.

Whilst 311 births are recorded, only 216 are registered as having been immunized against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and acute Poliomyelitis. The gap revealed by these figures would suggest a flagrant indifference to the future health of our offspring and there is little excuse to offer for this apparent neglect. The means are readily available and at no extra cost to the parents.

5. SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

For many years this country was relatively free from this dread disease. The advent of air travel has hastened the risk of its importation as already we know only too well. It is, therefore, a matter of prudence to seek medical advice about this matter of vaccination which is becoming increasingly important.

6. ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.

The latter part of the 19th Century and the present stretch of the 20th Century have witnessed a triumph over infection that is little short of miraculous. This dramatic fall in the incidence of notifiable diseases has been offset by the rapid rise in the number of accidents at work, at home and on the roads and, as they involve every one of us, constitute a lack of care and responsibility little short of scandalous. During a ten year period "54-64" there were in the Home 80,000 deaths, including 10,000 children under 15, mainly the very young. At least 15,000 a week require medical attention and 70,000 a year receive hospital treatment. Of the children, a high proportion are between the ages of 1 and 3 years. There is a high incidence of Burns and Scalds and Accidental POISONING. Old persons suffer injuries that often prove FATAL.

7. HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE.

A Committee has now been formed LOCALLY. Various Organisations have representatives who attend with the object of learning ways and means of making homes safer to live in. On the steps that should be taken or should not be taken to avoid accidents by better organisation of house work, particularly when tiny tots may get into danger. The foolproof construction of gadgets and electrical and gas installation. The general layout and absence of steps to cause falls. Tablets and medicines should be so situated that no child can reach them. Only with fresh ideas and interchange of views and constant vigilance can the accident rate hope to be reduced. The open fire without adequate guard has meant death to many a young child. Even survival can result in ghastly disfigurement.

8. ROAD ACCIDENTS.

(a) The number killed and injured, many seriously, in the course of twelve months is a national DISGRACE. Recently, and rightly so, much publicity and criticism has been given to a disaster when many children were killed in one day. The general attitude, however, towards a far greater number of deaths spread over 365 days is so complacent as to merit reprehension of some magnitude. The reason for this apathy is in large measure due to blank refusal to practice the personal discipline necessary to render accidents rare. Competent authorities give statistics that prove that a high percentage are caused by the personal factor and, are little influenced by the roads or conditions prevailing at the time the accident occurred. Speed is often a major cause. Notorious highwaymen like Dick Turpin and Tom King in the days of the Stage Coach were mild characters compared to the modern speed fanatic. The fact that grown men representing motoring organisations publicly protest at a speed limit of 70 on the modern motorway is utterly childish. In fact one doubts their ability to hold a position of responsibility at all. A limit of 70 miles per hour hardly calls for stern discipline on the part of the driver, neither does it lessen the pleasure of driving nor in any way retard the country's economy. Any inconvenience, if necessary, towards public safety should be borne cheerfully. Although accidents on motorways have been reduced in number, their consequence to life is much more serious than on the ordinary roads, and usually prove fatal. Sterner measures introduced by parliament merit the strong support of all road users. The introduction of a regional road inspectorate to enquire into the cause of a major accident should be made without delay. Under the present system by the time the law comes into operation the general public have forgotten there was such an accident. An inspectorate exists for rail and air crashes - why not one for road. The publicity given to an official enquiry would act as a deterrent and provide information for further safeguards. For example, many crossroads in open country require drastic alteration and in some cases should be provided with traffic lights. The road inspectorate would recommend and would have power to enforce.

(b) ALCOHOL. The British Medical Association have recommended an uppermost limit of consumption, but even small quantities under certain conditions impair judgement. Prudence dictates, however, that if about to drive, don't drink. When on duty the driver of a rail train is forbidden to take alcohol and control of traffic on train routes is much more stringent than on the roads.

Broadly speaking, traffic is a national responsibility but local authorities have to be consulted.

(c) MATLOCK GREEN CROSS ROADS.

The plea for the installation of traffic lights has been greatly strengthened since the extension of M.1. and with the erection of signs that indicate the route to M.1. via the Green and Tansley.

(d) STEEP TURNPIKE.

Some years ago a suggestion was made that modifications should be made in the use of Steep Turnpike, in that it might only allow traffic to travel upwards to Chesterfield Road. This recommendation was made prior to any accident but with that possibility in mind, and particularly the prospect of heavy vehicles getting out of control. Sure enough, some time later a lorry careered down the hill and crashed into a shop front in Crown Square. Later still another lorry not quite so ambitious as to reach the square demolished the fencing and came to rest this time on Council property - the Hall Leys, mercifully no one was killed or seriously injured. Have we to wait until carnage and destruction make grim history before any action is taken. To make a detour by Matlock Green and Lime Tree, driving with due care and attention takes rather less than 2 minutes longer. "Life is Sweet brother" not cheap - or is it?

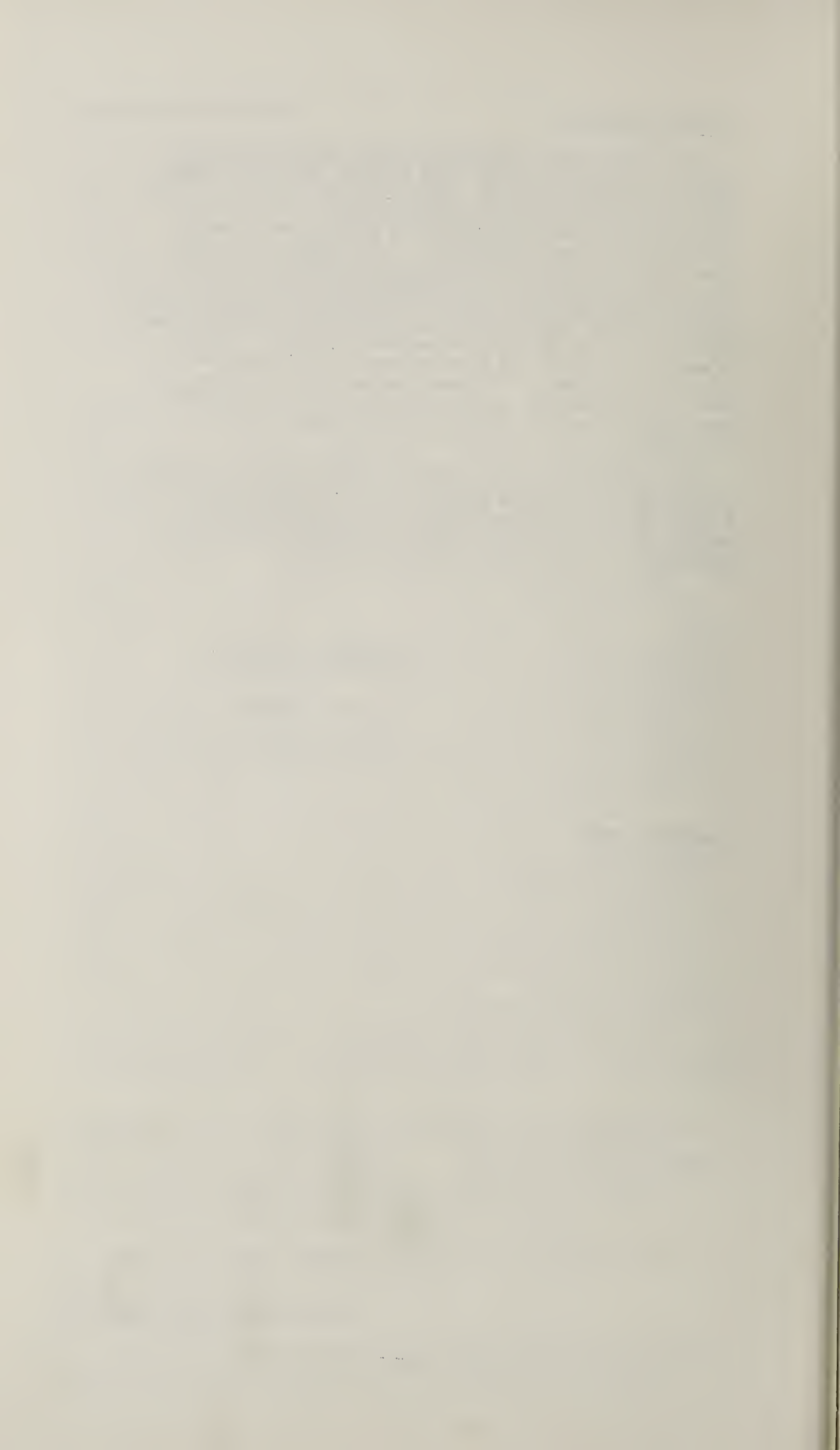
My thanks to the members of the Council and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help during the year. I would also like to express appreciation of the assistance received from the staff of the Health Department, and also the co-operation of officials of other Departments.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

G. L. MEACHIM,

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1967.



CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1966 - MATLOCK DISTRICT

Disease	Under												TOTAL
	One year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Scarlatina	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Enteric Fever:- Typhoid Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL NIL NIL
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Measles	1	5	2	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL NIL NIL
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	5

MATLOCK District

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases notified during 1966

Number of Cases
Noti- Removed to
fied Hospital

Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	4	4
Tuberculosis - Other forms	1	-
Smallpox:-		
No. vaccinated and re-vaccinated	Nil	
No. vaccinated in infancy	Nil	
Scarlatina	4	-
Diphtheria	Nil	-
Enteric Fever:-		
Typhoid	Nil	-
Para-Typhoid	Nil	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil	-
Cerebro-spinal fever	Nil	-
Erysipelas	Nil	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	-
Acute Encephalitis:-		
(a) Infective	Nil	-
(b) Post-infective	Nil	-
Acute Poliomyelitis:-		
(a) Paralytic	Nil	-
(b) Non-Paralytic	Nil	-
Pneumonia	Nil	-
Measles	16	-
Whooping Cough	Nil	-
Food Poisoning	2	-
Meningococcal Infection	Nil	-
Dysentery	5	-

Immunisation Against Diphtheria - Children Immunised

1966

Primary immunisations - 216

Booster injections - 116

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:- Total	160	151	311
Legitimate	152	138	290
Illegitimate	8	13	21

Still Births:-Total	1	2	3
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths all Ages:-	108	119	227
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Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Total	3	3	6
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Live Births	
Number	311
Rate per 1000 population	15.9
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	6.7
Stillbirths	
Number	3
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	9.2
Total Live and Still Births	314
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	6
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	19.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	17.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	47.6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)	9.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	9.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	19.1
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	Nil

TABLE OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR 8 YEARS

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Birth Rate	13.30	14.55	14.11	15.00	15.55	15.31	16.8	15.9
Death Rate all causes	11.02	11.76	11.89	13.06	19.60	19.4	11.9	11.6
Deaths under 1 year - all causes per 1,000 live births	32.73	22.14	7.48	24.47	16.70	13.4	3.0	19.2

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW TUBERCULOSIS CASES
IN MATLOCK AREA

TUBERCULOSIS Age Period	NEW CASES				MORTALITY			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH Males Females Total

1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, Other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	2	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	3	-	3
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	3
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	5	12	17
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	2	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	13	21	34
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	40	19	59
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3
20. Other heart disease	9	22	31
21. Other Circulatory Disease	6	3	9
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	4	9	13
24. Bronchitis	7	-	7
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	2	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	2	2	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	9	15
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
34. All other accidents	5	6	11
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide	-	-	-

Total Deaths, all causes 108 119 227

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year, 1966.

There is always something interesting happening in the day to day work of a Public Health Department and one receives many surprises, some pleasant and some unpleasant.

However, as the time for each annual report arrives, I feel it more and more difficult to make interesting a report such as this, which of necessity contains a good deal of statistical information. However, I trust that you will not find it too boring.

In the field of housing, further areas have been surveyed with a view to the declaration of Improvement Areas some time in the future, and I feel that we should press on with this work as hard as finances will allow, we shall also be controlled in the work by the ability of local contractors to cope with a lot of extra work.

Food Hygiene continues to play an important part in our routine work and, of course, the inspection of meat at slaughterhouses is always with us seven days a week.

Improvement Grants are being made at a steady rate and encouragement is given to persons wanting to improve their properties to take advantage of the grants available. I only wish that landlords would show more interest as by far the majority of grants are given to owner/occupiers.

May I, once again, take this opportunity to place on record my grateful thanks to the staff of the Department for their continued help and support, often given outside normal working hours, to the Chairman of the Health Committee and all Members of the Council for their support and understanding and last, but not least, to the officials and staff of other departments for their continued help and co-operation.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

H. MADDOCK,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,
Matlock.

September, 1967.

Statistical Summary

Rateable Value of General Rate at 31/3/66	£624,401.
Estimated Product of Penny Rate 1966/67	£2,514.
Area of District	16,598 acres..
Population (Estimated Mid 1966)	19,530.
Number of inhabited houses	6,372.
Council Houses at 1st April, 1967	1,026.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1966.

Total Inspections

Nuisances	194
Routine	419
Piggeries	3
Offensive Trades	1
Drains and Sewers	386
Closet Conversions	113
Refuse & Salvage Collection	104
Water Supply	83
Water Sampling	113
Smoke Observations	30
Noise Nuisance	2
Factories - M.P.	7
Factories - N.P.	-
Shops Act	3
Rodent Control	25
Housing:- Routine	505
Improvement Grants	128
Multiple Occupation	1
Caravan and Camping Sites	29
Depot & Controlled Tip	325
Mortgage Applications	28
Miscellaneous Inspections	560
Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Housing Survey	334
Improvement Areas	81
Offensive Accumulation	-
Infectious Disease	10
Offices	2
Hairdressers	7
Inspections following Flooding	95
Dust observations	2
Swimming Pools	9

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied

Dwellings made fit	81
Roof Repairs	9
Gutter & Fall Pipes Repaired	6
Windows and Doors Repaired	2
Outbuildings Repaired	1
Ceiling and Wallplaster Repairs	3
Floors Repaired	1
Fireplaces	7
Dampness Remedied	8
Sink repairs or renewed	1
Water Pipes - Repaired or Renewed	2
W.C's Repaired or Renewed	4
Public sewers unblocked or repaired	7
Drains unblocked	16
Drains Repaired or Renewed	48
Dustbins Provided	122
Chimney Repairs	2
Yard Paving Repairs	2
Bath & Wash Bains - Repaired or Renewed	1
New Drainage Systems	3
Offensive Accumulation removed	3
Closet Conversions	13

Factories Acts, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

1966

	Number on Register	Inspection	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	137	7	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	155	7	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	No. of cases in which defects were found Found Reme- Referred died to H.M. by H.M. Inspector				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act relating to Outwork	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

<u>OUTWORK</u>	No. of out-workers in August list reqd. by Section 111(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prose- cutions
Wearing apparel making etc.	12	-	-	-	-	-

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections Made</u>
Bakehouses	4	8
Common Lodging Houses	-	-
Dairies	5	-
Factories & Workplaces	136	7
Houses let in Lodgings	1	1
Ice-cream Premises:-		
(a) Manufacturers	1	17
(b) Dealers	134	22
Market Stalls	10	81
Milk Distributors	12	-
Moveable Dwellings Sites	11	29
Offensive Trades	1	1
Outworkers	16	-
Preserved Food Stores	17	30
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	238	337
Slaughterhouses:-		
(a) Public Abattoirs	-	-
(b) Private	6	29
Knackers Yards	-	-

DRAINAGE

	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Estimated Populati Involved.</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewer	6,241	19,181
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers	83 approx.	249
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	13	
(b) new houses	73	
(c) other premises	1 block of offices 3 shops	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	13	

HOUSING

Estimated No. of houses declared 'unfit', 1.1.55. to 31.12.66. 186

No. of houses demolished or closed, 1.1.55. to 31.12.66. 216

During the year:-

(1) Houses demolished	
(a) in Clearance Areas	5
(b) not in Clearance Areas	4
Unfit houses closed	3
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	83
Unfit houses in temporary use	-
Houses in Clearance Areas purchased	-
(2) Improvement Grants	
(a) No. approved for conversion or improvement (Housing Act, 1958) (Discretionary Grants)	8
(b) No. approved for improvement (Housing Act, 1959) (Standard Grants)	77
No. of new dwellings completed	
(a) by local authority	12
(b) by private enterprise	62
(3) Improvement Areas (Housing Act, 1964)	
(a) No. declared	1
(b) No. of houses in declared areas	211
(i) No. of improvable dwellings	22
(ii) No. (of (i) above) of tenanted improvable dwellings	19
(c) No. of houses lacking standard amenities	22
(d) No. of houses brought to (full standard	2
(reduced standard	Nil

IMPROVEMENT

The following Improvement Area was declared:-

<u>Description of Area.</u>	<u>Date of Declaration.</u>
No. 3. Improvement Area (Hurd's Hollow, The Dimple & Smedley Street West area of Matlock)	21st June, 1966.

This important aspect of housing has been somewhat slowed down by the fact that Local Authorities were, during the year, asked to curtail expenditure as much as possible because of the national economic situation. However, as and when other duties permit, the necessary prior inspection of houses in further areas continue in the hope that this important work can go ahead at a steady rate when the economic situation improves.

At the present time, inspections are being concentrated on the Matlock Bank area and it is sincerely hoped that further areas can be declared during, 1967.

HOUSING (continued)

A simplification of the clerical procedure required to implement this particular legislation is long overdue, and I am sure that the multiplication of forms and notices required to be served must have a deterrent effect on many local authorities.

REPAIR

It was generally felt by many Public Health Inspectors that the introduction of the Rent Act, 1957, with its provisions to allow increased rents for repair, would go a long way to arrest the decay affecting the majority of rent controlled properties at that time. Unfortunately, this has not been the case, and we are still receiving as many complaints as ever about structural defects at tenanted houses.

The Council are well aware that when such a property becomes vacant, rent control ceases and there are houses in this district which, in 1958 when I first arrived in Matlock, were let at 8s/- to 9s/- per week, plus rates, and which are now being let at 30s/- or 35s/- per week, plus rates. In this interim, the houses have not been provided with modern amenities and we still receive complaints from the tenants of items of disrepair which the landlord has failed to deal with.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

41 preliminary notices and 26 statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.

DEMOLITION

The following is a list of properties which were demolished during 1966 following procedure under the Housing Act, 1957:-

1, 2 & 3, Laburnum Cottages, Church Street, Matlock.

1 & 2, Yew Tree Cottages, Chesterfield Road, Matlock.

5 Cottages at Orchard Road, Matlock Bath.

Moorside View, Scarthin, Matlock Bath.

The cost of this work is increasing every year and gone are the days when a contractor would demolish houses for a nominal charge on the understanding that all the salvageable materials were his.

NEW HOUSING

Local Authority - 12

Private Enterprise - 62

All the twelve units completed by the Council during the year were of the single bedroom type suitable for elderly persons. I understand from the Housing Department that the greatest need is for more accommodation of this type and construction was proceeding at the end of the year on three sites.

The number of privately owned new houses erected showed an increase of 17 over the previous year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

Throughout the country the character and quantity of house refuse is continually changing. It is estimated that, at the present time, the average weekly yield of refuse per household is estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cubic feet. It follows, therefore, that where a $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot B.S.S. bin is used, many householders must force refuse into the bin or use a second storage receptacle, often a cardboard box.

We are finding in this district that the last mentioned method is being used more and more, and refuse collectors are being called upon to make extra journey's to houses to remove overflow refuse.

Many local authorities are changing from the traditional bin to either dustless loading, where the bin has a hinged lid and is tipped into the refuse vehicle by hydraulically operated bin lifting equipment or disposal containers in the form of paper or plastic sacks.

It is my opinion that the disposal containers will be the refuse storage receptacle of the future and I feel that the work of the collectors would be considerably lightened, particularly in a hilly district like this one, by the introduction of such a system.

The increasing bulk and decreasing density of refuse is further emphasised by the fact that the Shelvoke and Drewry refuse vehicle working on this central district made two trips per day to the refuse tip when it was first put into service in 1961. It is now doing four trips each day to Tansley from the same district. One can readily appreciate the time lost in travelling.

Despite the usual staff shortage, due to sickness and holidays, we managed to maintain a weekly collection at almost all times, and here one must pay tribute to the staff who are called upon to carry out this arduous task in all kinds of weather.

In addition to the weekly collection of normal refuse, bulky items of household furniture and other refuse unsuitable for the bin are collected separately, free of charge, on request, subject to the availability of transport and labour. There is no need for any person living in this district to discreetly dump old beds or furniture on waste land or the roadside verges.

The rear loading compression type vehicle of the type used at Matlock Bath and Cromford is, to my mind, the only type of vehicle which will be capable of carrying an economical payload of present day refuse and, of course, refuse of the future and any vehicle replacements in the future should be made with this type of vehicle.

They are, of course, more complicated and expensive to maintain but I feel that if the Council had their own staff for vehicle maintenance, the frequent maintenance necessary by skilled staff could easily be achieved.

Details are given below of the vehicles at present used by the department:-

<u>Make.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Date of Purchase.</u>
Karrier.(Reserve vehicle).	Side Loading.	1. 4.57.
Shelvoke & Drewry.	Rear Loader.	15. 6.61.
Karrier.	Rear Loader.	9. 5.63.
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic.	Rear Loading Compression.	30. 6.64.
Karrier.	Derby - Side Loading.	10. 5.65.
Karrier.(Reserve Vehicle).	Side Loading. (Second-hand vehicle).	12. 7.66.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Provision of Dustbins.

We continue to sell to the general public $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot capacity dustbins and many people take advantage of this service.

However, some people still try to get away with using an old wash tub, old gas copper, or large oil drum, and are sometimes very indignant when asked to provide an approved type dustbin.

In my opinion, the answer to this problem is for the Council to be responsible for the provision of the refuse storage receptacle as part of the cleansing service.

The table below gives details of dustbins provided since 1950:-

Year	Paid	On Rates	Replacements	Total
1950	63	72	-	135
1951	61	81	-	142
1952	55	57	-	112
1953	55	39	-	94
1954	45	25	-	70
1955	37	24	2	63
1956	44	34	10	88
1957	23	67	19	109
1958	62	39	12	113
1959	22	24	6	52
1960	34	20	6	60
1961	86	10	5	101
1962	120	9	9	138
1963	116	6	6	128
1964	115	-	12	127
1965	123	3	12	138
1966	113	-	9	122
	1,174	510	108	1,792

Paper Sacks.

This type of storage receptacle has been in use at the Carson Croft development (Flats and Bungalows) since they were occupied in May, 1964, and, as far as I am aware, they have proved entirely satisfactory. They have a disadvantage in that very hot ashes might cause burning and failure, but if the residue in the firegrate is first placed in a bucket and allowed to cool for a while, then there is no problem. I have heard of no failures of the sack through this cause.

Paper sacks are also in use at the County Offices Canteens and Teacher's Training Colleges. Several private individuals also use them by choice.

Refuse Disposal.

It is incumbent on all local authorities charged with the duty of collecting household refuse, to dispose of the rubbish they collect as hygienically and as economically as possible and so as not to be a nuisance to residents.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Refuse Disposal (continued)

Controlled tipping is by far the cheapest method of disposing of refuse and we are indeed more fortunate than many authorities in that we have land available for this purpose in this district. Use is made of the Derbyshire Oaks Tip in the summer months and the Dimple Farm Tip in the winter and this arrangement appears to work quite satisfactorily.

Negotiations continued throughout the year for the purchase of more land adjoining the Dimple Farm, which will extend the life of this tip for several more years.

The only disadvantage of the Derbyshire Oaks Tip is its situation on the periphery of the district which necessitates long hauls by refuse vehicles, but I am sure that many authorities now building or considering building large and expensive incineration plants would be very happy indeed if a little extra haulage costs were all they had to face.

The indiscriminate dumping of rubbish by persons apparently unknown and unseen appears to have increased throughout the year and evidence of this can be seen on roadside verges and on land adjoining the roadside in many parts of the district. There is no need for any resident in this district to carry out this objectionable practice as this Department will collect any items of unwanted furniture or bedding free of charge, on request.

I understand that the Civic Amenities Bill at Present before Parliament contains provisions for the strengthening of the law dealing with this problem. One hopes that the fines for breaking any proposed new legislation will be large enough to completely deter prospective offenders.

Unwanted and abandoned road vehicles are the cause of grave concern to some authorities, but in this district we have been fortunate in having a scrap dealer in the adjoining district who is prepared to collect any such vehicles.

Whilst this arrangement is working satisfactorily we will have no problem of disposing of old vehicles.

Trade Refuse.

Refuse from trade premises is collected weekly for which the following charges are made:-

One bin emptied weekly - free.

All other bins - £2.12s.0d. per year per bin.

Where a weekly collection is not adequate, extra collections are made, subject to agreement on payment for the extra service.

Where tradesmen deliver their own refuse to the tip the usual charge of 4s.6d. per load is made for disposal.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Cleansing of Pail Closets.

The remaining pail closets which are cleansed weekly are principally at Riber and Slaley and certain areas of Bonsall and one or two other isolated areas. Riber and Slaley will require the proposed new sewerage schemes before any progress can be made. There are also technical difficulties to be overcome in many of the other cases which can also prove rather costly. However, we shall continue to carry out as many conversions as we can within the limits of the finance available.

Cleansing of Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

Any householder with private means of sewerage disposal is entitled under the present scheme to have it cleansed free of charge twice each year. Any such work at trade premises is charged for.

Waste Paper Salvage.

Waste paper and fibreboard is collected at weekly intervals from shops, offices and industrial premises. Special collections are made on request and trailers for waste paper collection are towed by three refuse vehicles.

I think it is fair to assume that, if we did not collect waste paper separately at the same time as the bin is emptied, most of the paper would find its way into the bin anyway and the refuse vehicles would be filled more rapidly, the refuse on the tip would be more difficult to handle, and more likely to set on fire and the life of the tip would be considerably shortened. You will see from this that it is my opinion that salvage collection should be considered as part of the public cleansing services and should not be treated in isolation, and if we must collect it we might as well bale it and sell it.

During the year, we took delivery of a second twin-screw electric baling press which has worked satisfactorily and assisted in helping to further increase our annual output of salvaged paper.

The measures taken by the Government to deal with the unfavourable economic situation hit the board making industry like all others and there were signs by the end of the year that the demand for waste paper had been considerably reduced. One hopes that, after all the publicity encouraging people to save paper, the market will remain steady, with reasonable prices paid for our products.

I regret to say that, due to lack of monetary funds, we were unable to progress any further with the completion of the salvage loading bay.

Bonus payments to refuse collectors and other staff engaged on this work during 1966/67, amounted to £1,414, as against £1,306, last year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Waste Paper Salvage.(continued)

Details are given below of salvage sales since 1947 which show an increase for the year over 1966/67.

TABLE OF INCOME FROM WASTE PAPER SALVAGE

	Tons	Income
		£
1947/48	104	687
1948/49	166	1,187
1949/50	196	1,354
1950/51	203	1,504
1951/52	234	3,828
1952/53	202	1,941
1953/54	214	1,545
1954/55	210	1,608
1955/56	303	2,718
1956/57	318	2,672
1957/58	327	2,763
1958/59	333	2,792
1959/60	356	2,931
1960/61	377	3,055
1961/62	383	3,217
1962/63	315	2,543
1963/64	353	2,760
1964/65	362	3,045
1965/66	501	4,461
1966/67	540	4,844
	5,997	51,455

Other Salvageable Materials.

Since the retirement of Mr.E.Smith, a full-time tip attendant has not been employed and no separation of salvageable materials has been made at the refuse tip. Is it right that we should expect anyone to scratch about in a heap of rubbish in the hope that something of salvage value will be found. I think not and feel that, in this day and age, this practice should be discouraged.

Caravan and Camping Sites

No. of licensed sites - 11

No. of caravans accommodated - 120

Tents.

Several farmers and other land owners allow tents to be pitched on their land during the summer months, as they are allowed to do by law for a specified period during each twelve months.

Very often, however, there is no sanitary accommodation on these sites and one can only assume that campers on these sites make the best use of whatever facilities are available.

Surely, with a continued increase in this popular pastime, serious consideration should be given to confining these activities to licensed sites provided with proper sanitary facilities.

Caravans.

The licensed sites in this district are generally kept in a clean and tidy state but, during the year, we had a number of visits from itinerant dealers who parked their caravans on the roadside verges or in a layby. A visit from the Police is usually necessary before removal is effected and the site is usually left heavily littered.

Old mine shafts, oaves and unoccupied properties in the Matlock Bath area continue to be used by a bed-roll carrying younger section of the community, but I feel that the unauthorised use decreased as more mine entrances were permanently sealed and unoccupied properties were demolished or made secure. One can only hope that this mode of living is a fashion which will wane like all others.

Swimming Pools.

There are two open air public swimming pools, one public indoor pool and one private indoor pool in this district. All were samples regularly during the summer months and below are details of the results:-

Samples Taken:- 65 of which 34 were satisfactory and 31 unsatisfactory.

During the year, proposals were submitted for the installation of new water purification plant at a private swimming pool, where in the past difficulties have been experienced in maintaining the water in a satisfactory condition during periods of peak bathing loads. The new plant has now been installed and is working satisfactorily.

Our own Baths Superintendent continues to work wonders with outdated and overloaded plant.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District

Sewerage and Drainage

All sewerage which enters the Council's system and passes through the pumping stations is dealt with at the Lea Sewage Works.

The Riber and Slaley Sewerage Schemes were affected by the Government's economic restrictions but I am pleased to say that, at the time of writing this report, news has been received that we can now go ahead with both these schemes. It is hoped that work will commence late in 1967. All householders affected by these two schemes have been interviewed and, in almost every case, the persons concerned are anxious to make full use of the new service provided; many, I hope, will go for full improvements.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District (Continued)

Several owners of properties in the more rural parts of the district where no sewers can be provided have taken advantage of the Extended Improvement Grant provision to provide septic tank means of disposal. Whilst this method is not the ideal, it is considerably more hygienic than a pail closet.

There still remain a number of pail closets to be converted to the water carriage system of drainage but in almost all these cases, there are technical problems which inflate the cost. However, we shall continue to press for the complete elimination of all pail closets and help is readily given to those persons wishing to improve their properties.

The following are details of the number of conversions completed during the year:-

Bonsall	-	4
Two Dales	-	5
Hackney	-	3
Darley Bridge	-	1

Water Supply

All mains services in the Matlock urban District are under the jurisdiction of the South Derbyshire Water Board whose sampling officer regularly submits samples for bacteriological examination, the details of which are supplied to the Council quarterly. Below are given details of the samples taken during 1966.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATERS

Source of Samples	Total No. examined	No. showing Coliforms in 100 ml.	No. showing E.Coli Type I in 100 ml.	Percentage of Samples free from Coliforms E.Coli Type I	
<u>WATER SUPPLIED:-</u>					
Samples taken at Works of waters passing to supply (Untreated)	25	3	2	352	372
Samples taken at Works of waters passing to supply (Treated)	24	0	0	400	400
Samples taken on consumers' premises	169	0	0	385	400
Samples taken at Service Reservoirs mains and other Works of the Board	62	6	2	367	392.5

Sanitary Circumstances of the District (Continued)

79 samples were taken from private sources and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Regular samples are taken from private sources of supply and some of the results have given cause for concern.

The supply to properties in Lant Lane remains polluted and the supply to certain properties on Lea Road, Cromford, leaves a lot to be desired.

The original scheme for a mains supply at Lant Lane received all the necessary approvals during the year but when a request for a mains supply were received from residents on the Matlock Moor area, it was found necessary to re-design the proposed works to allow for extended mains and, at the time of writing the report, approval for the amended scheme had not been received. Is it too much to hope that 1968 will see the completion of this very necessary work?

Verminous Premises

No verminous premises were treated by the Department during the year. We do, however, carry out treatments for many other kinds of insect infestations and, in particular, wasps cause a considerable amount of trouble during the summer months. I am sure that the comprehensive service given by the Council's Pests Officer is very much appreciated.

Offensive Trades

The premises adjoining the Darley Dale Cricket Ground remained unused throughout the year and I presume that any resumption of a similar trade would now require planning permission.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The following table shows the number of registered premises and inspection made during the year:-

Class of premises.	No. of premises registered during the year.	Total No. of Registered premises at end of year.	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	No. of persons employed.
Offices	1	67	1	437
Retail Shops	9	130	9	474
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	-	3	-	15
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	5	36	5	167
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-	7
Totals	15	238	15	1,100

Total Males - 496.

Total Females - 604.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

The administration of the Food Hygiene Regulations again received a good deal of attention as it must in a district of this character with a more than average number of cafes, snack bars and hotels. The proprietors of these establishments generally feel that they have considerable difficulty in engaging and retaining suitable staff and there is no doubt that some employees have little or no knowledge of the hygiene practice which must be followed when food is being handled, prepared or sold.

Classes for the instruction of these employees in the principals of hygiene might well prove useful, if of course they could be persuaded to attend regularly.

In cases where defects were found, the proprietors are usually anxious to put things to right and are appreciative of the advice given. There are, of course, a few who seem to consider Food Hygiene to be hard labour and require regular prodding.

The following are details of the number of inspections of food premises carried out during the year:-

	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Food Kitchens	65
Food Manufacturers	1
General Food Shops	47
Butchers	16
Fish & Chip Shops	14
Ice Cream Manufacturers	17
Ice Cream Shops	22
Licensed Premises	31
Food Poisoning	3
Itinerant Vendors	3
Meat Inspection	799
Slaughterhouses	29
Market Stalls	81
Bakehouses	7
Wholesale Premises	5
Food Vehicles	6

The following table gives details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption other than butchers' meat at slaughterhouses:-

<u>Cwts. Lbs.</u>		
4	20	Canned Meats.
	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fish.
3	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
	28	Meat at Retail Shops.
	30	Cooked Meat and Meat Products.
	34	Other Foods.

874 packets of Frozen Foods.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food and Drugs Sampling.

90 samples, including 18 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of this Council.

Food and Drugs Administration (continued)

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream

No. of Registered Manufacturers	1
No. of Registered Dealers	134
No. of Inspections	39

16 Samples of ice cream were taken during the year for analysis under the Methylene Blue Test and were graded as follows:-

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>
10	6

Sampling has been concentrated on itinerant vendors from outside the district, a local manufacturer and bulk supplied to hotels and restaurants.

Market Stalls

Markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays each week and details of the food stalls are as follows:-

Greengrocery	3
Fish	1
Cakes and Confectionery	1
Sweets	1
Bacon and Cooked and Fresh Meats	1
Cheese	1
General Groceries	1

During 1966, The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, at last reached the statute book.

These regulations should go a long way to ensure satisfactory hygiene standards and practices at food stalls and on food delivery vehicles. On receipt of the regulations, all persons concerned were issued with details of the new regulations affecting their particular trade or business and there is no reason whatsoever why full compliance with the new regulations should not be attained.

Bakehouses

Four bakehouses are still in existence in the district where bread and confectionery are manufactured. Two are in Matlock, one is at Two Dales and the other is at Cromford. The majority of the food produced is sold from delivery vans.

It was found necessary to draw the attention of one proprietor to contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Fish and Chip Shops

We now have six premises in various parts of the district where fish and chips are manufactured and sold for consumption off the premises.

Premises are generally kept in a satisfactory state and business in Causeway Lane and at Matlock Bath on Sundays during the summer months must be fairly good if you take notice of the number of fish and chip cartons and papers which litter the streets in the vicinity of the shops concerned.

The Litter Act, 1957, makes it an offence to drop litter in any place to which the public have access but this has little deterrent effect in Matlock.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

Meat Manufacturing Premises

The complete range of cooked meats, viz. meat pies, sausages of various kinds, roast and boiled hams, savoury ducks, etc. are manufactured at three registered premises, one being situated at Cromford and two in Matlock.

The premises concerned are still maintained in a very satisfactory state, and a high standard of personal hygiene prevails, both in the food manufacturing rooms and the attached retail shops.

In addition to the premises referred to above, sausage are manufactured on six butchers premises, and at one premise on Wellington Street, formerly used as a bakehouse, sausages are made and supplied to several shops in the same ownership.

Milk and Dairies Administration

Since the eradication of Tuberculosis from the dairy herds of the country, more attention has been focused on the eradication of Brucellosis, a disease of cattle giving rise to Undulant Fever in man.

Late in the year, a meeting was held at the County Offices of all the Medical Officers of Health for Derbyshire, when it was decided that Local Public Health Departments would undertake the routine sampling of milk from producer/retailers or retailers selling raw milk in an effort to prevent the spread of infection amongst human beings. This has entailed a considerable amount of extra work, often early in the morning or in the evenings.

The usual method of sampling is first to take a bulk test from the churn, followed by group samples if the first sample gives a positive result, following by individual samples from the affected group.

Meat Inspection

We again attained a 100% inspection of animals slaughtered in the district, often despite inadequate notification of slaughtering, and requests for inspections in the evenings, early mornings and on Saturdays and Sundays.

Slaughterhouses

There are six licensed slaughterhouses in the district, all of which comply structurally with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene and Construction) Regulations.

It was, however, found necessary to ask for defects to be remedied at two slaughterhouses. From my own observation, it would appear that, while butchers generally are hygiene conscious when presenting their meat for sale in shops, they are not always so careful with the premises where slaughtering is carried on.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered during 1966 in the form required annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

M E A T I N S P E C T I O N 1966.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows only	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	575	21	6	1,490	891
Number Inspected	575	21	6	1,490	891
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cyst Bovis</u>					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	1
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	76	-	-	89	71
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	13.3	-	-	5.9	8.08
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned (including whole carcasses, if any)	-	-	-	-	15
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.7
<u>Cyst Bovis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	5	-	-	1	1
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and Totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All Cattle Killed:-</u>					
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.7

Atmospheric Pollution

One deposit gauge was maintained in Dale Road, Matlock, mainly to monitor the emission of dust from a stone quarry, but this practice ceased in September, 1966, the following table gives details of the results obtained between January and August, 1966:-

	<u>Rainfall</u>	<u>Total Solids Tons per Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Calcium Tons per Sq. Mile</u>
January, 1966	1.86	16.16	1.62
February	5.78	20.83	1.03
March	2.28	26.37	2.88
April	5.33	21.23	2.55
May	3.16	25.80	2.72
June	3.03	27.79	2.58
July	2.11	31.73	2.01
August	4.95	30.77	3.94

The principal pollutants of the atmosphere in the central district of Matlock are still, limestone dust, domestic smoke and diesel fumes.

Despite the installation of certain new grinding equipment, the emission of dust from Cawdor Quarry still appears excessive at times.

With the closure of the railways in Matlock, one can look forward to an increase of diesel fumes in the atmosphere.

As far as domestic smoke is concerned, the Council have no plans for smoke control areas but, no doubt, the increased use of piped and wired fuels will help to reduce pollution from this source.

Noise Abatement

The following complaints were investigated and action taken where necessary:-

1. Excessive noise from music and dancing at a Club.
2. Excessive noise from electric motors.
3. Further complaint regarding the unloading of milk crates late at night.

Pest Control

In addition to the usual control of rats and mice, the Pests Officer is called upon to deal with infestations of crawling and flying insects.

The service given by the department in this field is indeed comprehensive and help is given whenever and wherever possible.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1966.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	7269	136
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	182	3
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	-	1
(ii) Mice	-	1
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	966	58
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	129	-
(ii) Mice	27	-

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? NO.

